

RESERVE COPY PATENT SPECIFICATION

440,681



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(France)

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Corresponding Applications
in United Kingdom

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No. 33362/34 }

(One Complete Specification Left under Section 91 (2) of the Patents and
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Specification Accepted: Jan. 3, 1936.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Flexible Coverings for Walls, Floors, Ceilings or the like

I, GASTON DESAGNAT, of Nr. 54, Rue d'Anjou, Paris, (Seine Department), France, a French Citizen, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to flexible coverings for walls, ceilings, floors and the like of the kind comprising a flexible base and a series of independent units of plastic material adhering to the said base.

It has previously been proposed to produce a flexible covering of the above kind by placing prismatic moulding strips over a woven textile fabric backing and filling in the spaces with plaster of Paris, cement, mortar or the like, whereby, on removal of the moulding strips a covering is obtained comprising a series of slats or bars formed from the plastic material adhering to the backing, such slats or bars being separated from one another by spaces of triangular or other cross section.

It has also been proposed to produce such coverings by forming on a base of wire netting a solid cement plate provided with several parallel series of transverse slots and then cracking the cement material which separates the slots of the same series so as to form the slats.

The present invention consists in a process of manufacturing a covering for walls, ceilings, floors and like surfaces composed of a plurality of independent units of plastic substance, moulded on to a sheet of metal fabric or textile fabric so as to serve as a common substratum characterised by the feature that into a mould divided into compartments is introduced a plastic substance and into this substance a metal or textile fabric is pressed against the upper edges of the separating walls of the mould, any substance penetrating through the fabric being then scraped off.

It is possible for the surface of the units which is visible to be lacquered and polished or ornamented in various ways.

[Price 1/-]

The individual units are independent, only being rendered integral by the common substratum of metal or textile threads.

A covering thus constituted runs no risk of cracking notwithstanding the movements of flexure, for example in the case of a floor.

The drawing shows by way of example several constructional forms of the covering according to the invention.

Figures 1 and 2 show in plan and in section respectively a covering composed of hexagonal bevelled elements.

Figure 3 shows a fragment of a covering composed of square bevelled elements having a plane surface.

Figure 4 shows a fragment of a covering composed of extended rectangular elements having a curved surface.

The covering is composed of elements made of plastic material, moulded on a fabric 14.

In order to make this covering, use is made of a polished metal mould comprising a series of cavities the separation partitions of which can be in the form of a grid of any ornamental design; this mould is filled with plastic substance and then the excess is removed by means of a scraper, then on to the top of the substance a metal gauze or textile fabric is forced, which thus renders all the moulded elements integral. Any plastic material penetrating through the gauze or fabric is scraped off.

Once the substance has set or dried, the flexible covering thus formed is taken from the mould and can be fixed to the floor or other surface by any suitable means.

As plastic substance for making such moulded coverings use could for example be made of the following composition:—

Parts by weight	
Greek calcined magnesia -	3.000 to 4.500
Pure titanium oxide -	100 ,, 450
Calcium chloride -	1.000 ,, 2.000
Talc -	50 ,, 300
Fontainebleau sand -	150 ,, 3.000
Fireclay -	300 ,, 450

Price 4s 6d

After drying, this composition becomes very hard, being at the same time resistant to pressure and shocks, and insensible to the action of heat and damp and in particular to the action of sea water, which makes it eminently suitable for making ceilings and wall coverings in ships.

Figures 1 to 4 show some of the forms which can be given to the projections of such coverings, the ornamentation being obtained by means of exclusively rectilinear division lines so as to permit of the adaptation of these coverings on polyhedral or cylindrical surfaces. In fact the covering can bend easily, bending along these lines of division, for the thickness is reduced to that of the fabric 14 only on account of the fact that the latter rested on the edges of the mould and that the top was scraped.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. The process of manufacturing a covering for walls, ceilings, floors and like surfaces, composed of a plurality of independent units of plastic substance,

moulded on to a sheet of metal fabric or textile fabric so as to serve as a common substratum, characterised by the feature that into a mould divided into compartments is introduced a plastic substance and into this substance a metal or textile fabric is pressed against the upper edges of the separating walls of the mould, any substance penetrating through the fabric being then scraped off.

2. A process according to Claim 1, characterised by the feature that use is made for the plastic substance of a mixture of calcined magnesia (3000 to 4500 parts by weight), titanium oxide (100 to 450 parts by weight), calcium chloride (1000 to 2000 parts by weight), talc (50 to 300 parts by weight), sand (150 to 3000 parts by weight), fireclay (300 to 450 parts by weight).

3. The improved covering for walls, floors, ceilings and the like, when made by the process, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1934.
MARKS & CLERK.

Leamington Spa: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press.—1936.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

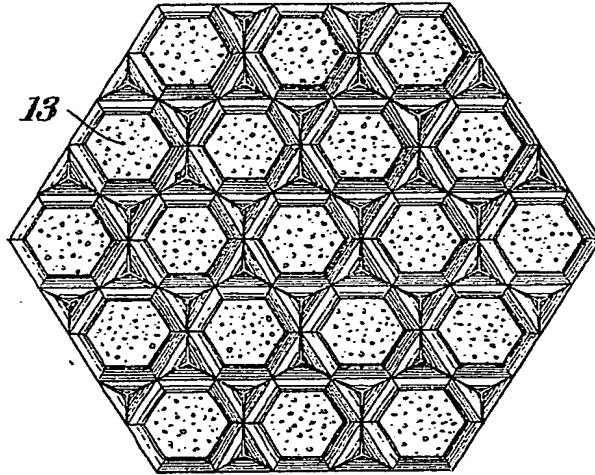


Fig. 1.

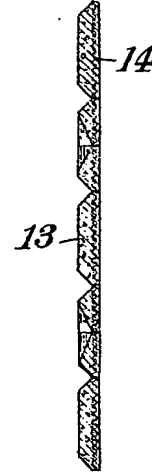


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

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